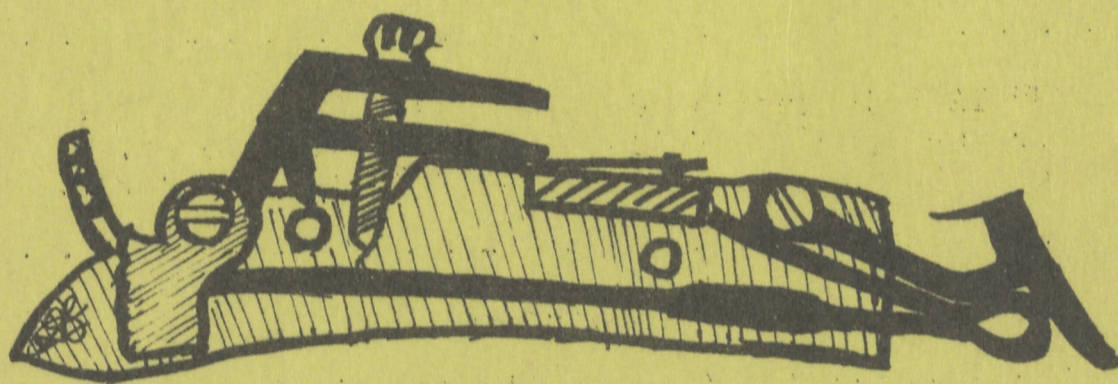


GUN TALK

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Assoc.



EARLY NORWEGIAN
SNAPHAUNCE.

SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTOR'S ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961
Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational, and non-profit organization of Canadian citizens, dedicated to the collecting of firearms and research into their history. Membership open to any reputable person.

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EDITORIAL

I had hoped to have an editorial from another person in this issue, but it did not arrive so I am stuck with it again. It has come to my attention that rumors are in the air that there is new firearms legislation in the offing and these changes will be more restrictive for gun owners, and of course, gun collectors. You will note I said RUMORS. I have only heard these claims from one source.

During my few tender years as a gun enthusiast I have come to hold several ideas of my own on how to keep gun legislation at a moderate level, and it can be summed up in a short sentence. SHOW THE PUBLIC A SAFE, SANE, AND SENSIBLE USEAGE OF FIREARMS.

How do you do this? How do you educate this public? What do you show the public? Who the heck is the public?

1. You hold gun shows and muzzle loading shoots. People are exposed to guns that are not being used to rob banks, shoot Presidents, or other criminal activities. They see guns that are collected for a hobby, just like coins or stamps. You do not charge for these shows, why should they pay to see a gun show when they do not have to pay to vote for more restrictive laws. We want them in on these Sundays, not reading about the latest hunting accident.
2. You go on your local T.V. and radio. Believe me they want you. A few afternoon shows with the lady of the house watching may set her thinking that guns may not be so bad after all.
3. You work with children in hunter safety movements. A person working with a child can't be that bad, even if he is teaching him how to shoot.
4. You get publicity for your local rifle and pistol clubs. The public will say, "My, you mean that they actually shoot those things for prizes".
5. You speak at boy scout gatherings, service club luncheons, ladies aid meetings, any place, - why be bashful, trot out a trunk full of guns and show them off. These are the public, the people who vote.
6. You do any one of a hundred things that show guns are not that bad after all.

Fellow members, you do any one of the things that I have listed and you have done yourself a service. It is well enough to sit at a meeting and talk this over, but who are you trying to convince. We all feel the same in our group. We do not want our guns taken away from us, or a matchlock classified as a weapon of war. You convinced me long ago, now go out and convince the public.

The boy that you show how to shoot in a hunter safety movement, will he say "that bad man is teaching me how to shoot". Will his mother and father say that?

The men of the service club that you spoke to, will they say "Let's take the guns away from that fanatical potential criminal".

The housewife who saw you on the afternoon T.V., will she say "Look at that blood thirsty man, I'll bet he robs banks with that blunderbuss".

No, gentlemen, they will not say any of these things. You have shown them that ordinary people like guns, and use them for lawful reasons. If you do nothing else, expose the public to your hobby, whether it is shooting, collecting, or what have you. Let them know that John Doe down the street has a gun and has never snatched a purse from an old lady in his life.

These people will be your support if drastic firearms changes are made. They will not be the ones to sit back and say "I hope they take the guns away from those nuts". These are the people we must convince, not our fellow collectors. Gentlemen, these are the public.

E D I T O R.

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F O R T H E C A R T R I D G E C O L L E C T O R

by Research Department

A large number of our members are Cartridge collectors in their own rights and many others own obsolete arms for which they may have one or two cartridges. It is with these people in mind that we have composed the following list of catalogues and booklets all of which cost only a few dollars and are complete with information about many and various cartridges. Excellent drawings of headstamps and full cartridges are to be found in these small volumes.

Frank Clickner,
3406 Cornell Ave.,
Dearborn, Michigan,
U.S.A.

Miller Brothers,
Rapid City, Michigan,
U.S.A.

Ed Howe,
Cooper Mills, Maine,
U.S.A.

Platt Montfort,
14 Bouton Place,
Huntington, Long Island,
New York, U.S.A.

Al Kelley,
4 Dearborn Ave.,
Rye, New York,
U.S.A.

Martin Retting,
11629 Washington Blvd.,
Culver City, California,
U.S.A.

McDonald & Wheeler,
P. O. Box 23,
Osborne, Kansas,
U.S.A.

James Tillinghast,
P. O. Box 5,
Marlow, New Hampshire,
U.S.A.

(P.S. - If you write, don't forget to mention where you got the address).

THE MEMBERS Write

December 28, 1963.

S.G.C.A.
Box 1334,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Editor:

Enclosed please find a money order for four dollars (\$4.00) for my 1964 membership in the S. G. C. A.

Enclosed also is fifty cents in coin (.50) which I really owe the Association for the crest I ordered last summer. You will recall that when the order was placed the price was tendered on the basis of your old supply. I am sure this will keep your books in proper order. The crest arrived sometime in November while I was in England and this has been my first chance to acknowledge its receipt. I have certainly enjoyed my last two issues of "Gun Talk". I am a comparatively new collector and I find the quarterly most informative since I am primarily interested in firearms with Canadian historical significance. However, I am also quite interested in products of the Browning Arms Company and the history of that Company and its founder.

May I wish you and all other members of the Association the best for the New Year. I hope that 1964 may present an opportunity for me to meet some of you in person.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

Norm Collingwood,
4070 West 36th Ave.,
Vancouver 13, B.C.

Watch the next issue of GUN TALK. We will try to have a story on the Browning Firearms Company for you. Also thank you for your kind remarks and we will try to make GUN TALK just as interesting as we can. EDITOR.

Climax, Saskatchewan,
February 24, 1964.

Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Assn.,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Editor:

For the past month and a half or so my thoughts have been on the quarterly magazine Gun Talk and how I might be able to contribute to it. I couldn't think of any particular subject to write on so I thought in the form of a letter I might ramble a little information and a little food for thought.

In the form of information I will just send in the facts as given in the book Center Fire American and British Pistol and Revolver Cartridges by H. P. White and B. D. Munhall. This is with reference to the .360 No. 5 Rifle cartridge as shown in the last issue of Gun Talk.

"The limited references available on the .360 No. 5 revolver cartridge tend to confuse the history of this round. Apparently it originated as a rook and rabbit rifle cartridge sometime prior to 1878. In one source, reference is made to it's having been used in a match of the British National Rifle Association at Wimbledon in that year.

Later British ammunition catalogs refer to two different cartridges using the same case. One is called the .360 No. 5 Rifle and it was loaded with a 134 grain bullet and either 14 grains of black powder or a corresponding load of smokeless powder. The other is called the .360 No. 5 Revolver, and it was loaded with a 125 grain bullet and either 16 grains of black powder or its equivalent in smokeless powder. Early publications state that this .360 was an improvement on the "old 380". We assume that they refer to the .380 Long Revolver cartridge which was a popular rook rifle type in the 1870's.

In spite of the careful segregation of the revolver and rifle loadings in British ammunition catalogs, the Webley and Scott Catalog of 1904 lists their Webley No. 5 .360 Express Double Action Revolver and calls particular attention to the fact that it will shoot the "No. 5 .360 Rook Rifle Cartridge". The cartridge illustrated in this catalog is of the rifle type with the longer 134 grain bullet. Mention is also made of the fact that this gun "will shoot all .38 cartridges". In this statement they must be referring to the .380 revolver and the .380 Long Revolver rounds of the British types, since only these two have the same case diameters to fit the chamber properly. English firms seem to have been the sole producers of this type of ammunition. It was still being made prior to World War II, but its present status is unknown.

Well, that's about all the information I could find on that cartridge. I have managed to get around a little this winter and over at Bengough I stopped in to see Adolph Orhiem, saw his collection and had a very nice visit. I also stopped in and had a very nice visit with Roy Hanlon in Medicine Hat. I was quite impressed with Roy's handguns and his method of displaying them.

While in Medicine Hat I had a talk with Ernie Zander and found that Roy and Ernie were both quite concerned over some anti-gun talk and legislation that may or may not be shaping up. I can well understand their concern. What would it be like if we had to register all our rifles and if we had to give a reason when we wanted to buy ammunition and have to sign to get it. This would sure make hunting and shooting some fun and it could be fun for cartridge collectors too. This may all seem a little remote at this time but it could happen if the wrong people introduce the right legislation and especially if no one does anything about it. Well here is some food for thought.

Recent articles in the U. S. Gun magazines indicate that a battle may be shaping up down there but one fellow seemed to me to have an idea that may be worth some thought. Let's fight fire with fire.

As an instance our pistol and revolver laws could be overhauled. We find that it is alright to own a pistol if it is registered but its not okay to carry it and shoot it. I'm talking now about being able to hunt with a handgun for rabbits, gophers, etc. A handgun would be handy in conjunction with a rifle while hunting big game. All in all, a handgun is a pretty useless article to own unless you have access to a pistol or revolver club.

Another portion of legislation that could be looked into would be our import laws. It is my understanding that duties and tariffs are imposed to protect Canadian manufacturing and also to curb the flow of Canadian dollars to the U.S. We can at the present time import from the U.S. or other countries guns that were made prior to 1847. I think that this age could be raised to 1867 or 1877. This would let Canadian collectors in on some of the early cartridge weapons at a considerable saving. I'm quite sure this would not effect any Canadian manufacturing firms. As far as the flow of Canadian dollars are concerned, this would put Canadian collectors on a par with our American counterparts and the trade would probably equalize. In any case, there are several places in the field of legislation that could be improved for the collector and for the shooter. I think that if we were pushing for more favorable fire-arms legislation that the onus would be taken off the unfavorable.

The big question is, how do we go about getting better legislation and more favorable conditions for collecting and hunting?

One thing that we could do is to get together with all the other hunting, shooting and collectors clubs and see what we could do as one voice to improve the situation.

I think that the most of us who collect guns are shooters and hunters and anyone who has ever done any hunting or shooting will attest to the fine sport that it is. I don't think that there are any more people killed or injured at this sport than there is fishing or swimming, so instead of sitting back waiting to see what is going to happen we should be pushing for more access roads to better hunting territory, outdoor rifle and indoor smallbore rifle and pistol ranges.

Remember that the government is spending a lot of money on recreation areas for fishing and swimming why shouldn't they spend some for the hunter and shooter.

Well, I think I've said enough and made enough mistakes for this time so I will close by saying "Lets all do more in '64 for Gun Talk".

C. W. Bailey,
Climax, Sask.

Thanks a lot for your fine letter Mr. Bailey. This is what we hope to get from all our members in the future, and still more from you. You will find that we are covering the fire-arms question in this issue. EDITOR.

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Sask. Gun Collectors,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find my Money Order for Four bucks to cover my 1964 membership in the S.G.C.A. I've really enjoyed the Gun shows that I've attended and hope to be able to take in at least one this summer.

Yours truly,

Roy Hanlon,
146 - 1st St., N.W.,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

S. G. C. A.,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a Money Order for my '64 dues.

Enjoyed Gun Talk very much, and like the heavier staples used in the last issue best.

Yours truly,

Gordon Rogers,
Box 261,
Roleau, Sask.

S. G. C. A.,
Box 1334,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a three dollar money order for one of those crests. I really enjoy the magazine "Gun Talk" and can hardly wait till the next issue. Keep up the good work. It gets better with every issue. Thanking you very much,

Respectfully,

Kevan Peeling,
General Delivery,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Editor,

Received your letter and am proceeding well with plans, also a free advertising gimmick of displaying old guns, with appropriate signs, in store window displays along the main drag. These displays will be up a week or two before show date and should attract better than a one shot T.V. or press release. The T.V. and press releases are also teed up too.

If our plans work out we will have a novel attraction for the show, a little more work than Carry the Kettles pistol or Almighty Voices Rifle, but worthwhile if it comes off. Here's a story for Gun Talk.

An article appeared in the February issue of the Gun Report, Question and Answer Column, in which I asked for identification of a rifle and auto pistol. There were photos and descriptions of the Albini-Brandlin rifle and the Dregse pistol. In the description of the rifle I mentioned that the linkage system from hammer to firing pin was missing. Today I got a card from customs department to pick up a part from Dixie Gun Works. I was sure I hadn't ordered anything and rushed down to find out what the parcel might be. Ernie Tedwell of the Dixie Gun works had read the column; forwarded the parcel to the Gun Report and it was readdressed to me. A rusty lock and linkage system for the Albini-Brandlin rifle. The customs man said he was going to have a hard time explaining the gun part with no charge for it. Just goes to show that gun buffs are a pretty good fraternity and sort of restores ones faith in humanity.

L. J. Smith,
411 Isabella St. E.,
Saskatoon, Sask.

As you probably know, Les is looking after the Saskatoon Gun Show on April 19th. EDITOR.

Sask. Gun Collectors Ass'n.,
Regina, Sask.

Editor,

Could you give me some information on the Canadian Cavalry, of the 1st World War period. I would like to know what equipment they used such as rifles and pistols.

Yours truly,

N. Barbeau,
Melville, Sask.

Will look after this request in the next issue. EDITOR.

December 28, 1963.

F. Osipoff,
S. G. C. A., Editor,
GUN TALK.

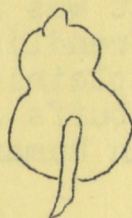
Sir:

Gun Talk just received and very welcome. Gun Talk is getting better every issue and as you say the \$4.00 investment is a cheap deal. What interested me is the H. B. Fusil. I am enclosing some markings on a gun I have that has no date and not marked too well and do not know what it is or what it is worth. I would appreciate this information.

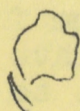
Wishing the S. G. C. A. success and wishing your staff of Directors a Happy New Year.

Yours truly,

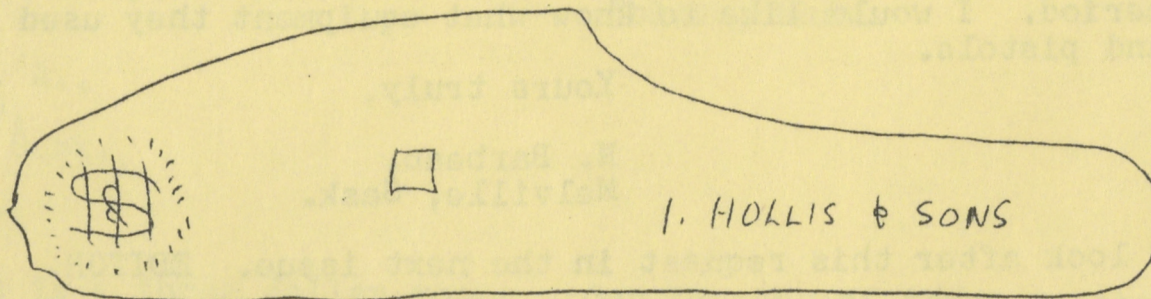
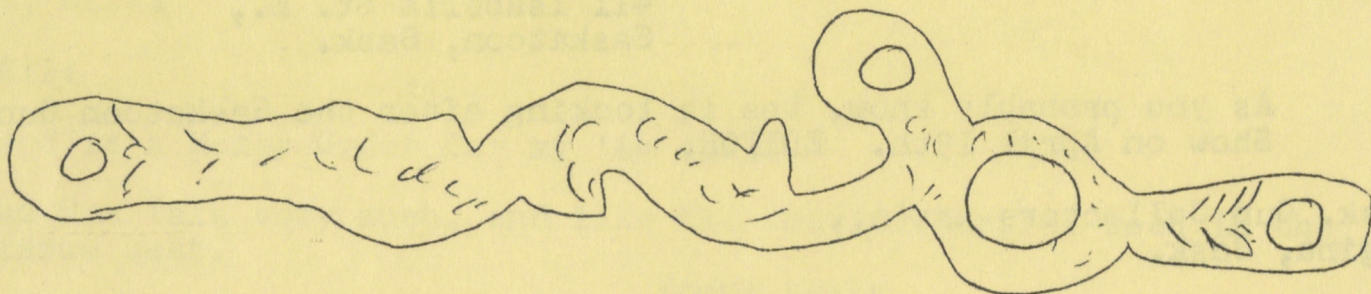
Paul E. Gustafson,
Theodore, Sask.



23



*can not identify other
Markings*



This gun is definitely a Hudson Bay Trade Gun. I. Hollis and Sons made these guns for the Trade. Without handling the gun it would be difficult to place a value on it. I have known these guns to sell for as much as \$150.00 or more. EDITOR.

Sask. Gun Collectors Association,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sirs:

This is my first note to Gun Talk and it concerns a rifle problem. A friend of mine who was a Military Police in World War one says that he was issued a Ross rifle with a turn down bolt handle like the Remington 721, Win. Model 70 etc. He says the bolt had to be pushed forward and the bolt handle had then to be pushed down to lock the action. Have always understood that the Ross Rifle was a straight pull and that the bolt locked automatically either by spring or cam action.

Could some of the readers put me straight on this as I am of the opinion that my friend has confused the Ross with the Lee Enfield.

If any of the readers are interested in purchasing a 33 "thirty-three" calibre Marlin lever action rifle there is, or at least was one for sale here. If you are interested in this rifle write Howard Morton, Loon Lake, P.O., Sask. Saw this rifle last summer. It looked O.K. except that the breech bolt looked a bit shaky. He stated the price at one hundred dollars. Possibly he has already sold this rifle.

Sincerely,

E. Prebble,
Loon Lake, Sask.

It would seem that your friend is indeed confusing the Lee Enfield or some similar rifle for the Ross. No Ross rifle to my knowledge has a turning bolt handle of any description, and all were of the straight pull design. EDITOR.

GUN SHOW SASKATOON APRIL 19

P. O. Laniwci, Sask.,
March 3, 1964.

S. G. C. A.

Gentlemen:

I would like to thank you for your co-operation in dispatching my issue of GUN TALK. Your magazine is very informative and I was especially delighted to see the letter from Mr. Meldrum concerning pistol permits. You see the local peace officer doesn't like the idea of average citizens possessing handguns and anyone attempting to obtain a C.C.-44 form literally runs into a brick wall. Well sir, that letter got him thinking differently. However, he would like to see a photo-copy of it and I was wondering if you could send me one.

Incidentally, I live only a few miles upstream from where the Riel Rebellion was fought and if your staff could give me any information on it or refer me to someone who could; I would appreciate knowing the real story as the old-timers around here all have different stories to tell and sometimes a guy just doesn't know which story to believe. So far a monument erected to the memory of several Redcoats killed there is the only thing I have to go on.

Yours truly,

R. C. Halabura,
P.O. Laniwci, Sask.

Many thanks for your kind words about Gun Talk. I have sent you the photocopy of the letter. I have also heard from a few members who have obtained permits on the strength of this letter. Also many thanks for the cartoons that you sent in and are printed in this issue. We hope to have many more of them. With regards to the story of Louis Riel, why not write in a few of the tales that you have heard. An excellent work on this rebellion is "STRANGE EMPIRE", by J. K. Howard. EDITOR.

EDITORS NOTE: The following is a rather interesting letter and reply sent in by C.H.J. Burrows. This will be of particular interest to the hand loader.

January 10, 1964.

National Rifle Association,
Technical Editor,
1600 Rhode Island Avenue N.W.,
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Sirs:

Membership No. 121-770016

In reloading 30-06 for Remington Automatic Rifle, I follow the following routine:

- (1) Full length resize
- (2) Deprime and reprime using an oversize (.308 cal.) die
- (3) Charging and seating the bullet
- (4) A final resizing, using (file) case length trimmer made by RCBS.

The final resizing is to make sure the fully loaded cartridge will fit the chamber perfectly, especially the neck after the bullet has been seated. They function perfectly.

I am enquiring whether, in your opinion, there is any objection to this practice. There is no visible evidence of increased breach pressure.

Secondly, could the first sizing operation be eliminated.

Thirdly, if so, I propose to order the new Nytral die now advertised by C. H. Die Company, without the decapping unit, and with the thread reamed out to the proper final size.

Then, I would simply have to deprime and reprime, charge, seat and finally resize. Are there any objections to this procedure?

RE: The .38 Special

I now reload a considerable quantity of .38 special for use in both the S & W model 52 Auto and revolvers, using the tungsten resizing die, swaged lead bullets and zinc bases.

I first deprime and reprime, then charge, seat the bullet and finally full length resize in the tungsten die. These bullets function perfectly in the auto.

By this method I am able to insert bullets in cases with my fingers almost flush with the case mouth, then simply run them through the seating die for uniformity, seating same just below the case rim.

By this method no crimp is required as the final sizing snugs the case all around the bullet (although I do crimp very lightly to remove the sharp leading edge of the finished cartridge).

As some amateur loaders have cast some doubt on this practice, I am simply asking your opinion. They function perfectly in both autos and revolvers, and do not seem to develop any undue breach pressure.

For both rifle and pistol, I propose to resize last - not first. In my opinion this results in less working of the metal at the case mouth, and easier seating of bullets, as practically no pressure is required. For example, when seating lead swaged bullets with zinc bases into .38 cases after they have been first resized, considerable force is required and often the case clearly bulges, or shows where the zinc base is seated.

Yours truly,

CHJB/HH

C. H. J. Burrows.

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NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Publishers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. District 7-3412

January 21, 1964.

Dear Mr. Burrows:

Although sometimes desirable, as in .45 ACP caliber, to insure that bullets will be held adequately, ammunition will chamber, etc., the sizing of rifle (or pistol) cartridges after bullet seating is fundamentally wrong. This is true because the brass of the cartridge case is quite springy in nature and properly should be sized down to too small a diameter for any proper use and the "spring back" of the brass should (ideally) increase this diameter to the proper one. In actual practice, cartridge necks are normally sized down too small in diameter (too often much too small) and then expanded to approximately the correct diameter by the expander button.

When an attempt is made to size the neck of a loaded cartridge this way, the bullet in place prevents the neck of the case from being reduced the desirable amount in diameter. Furthermore, there is an adverse effect on the bullet itself. The gilding metal used in most bullet jackets is relatively springy, although less so than a proper cartridge neck, and does not return to its proper diameter if ammunition is so sized. The lead core of the bullet is completely lacking in elasticity so remains whatever diameter the sizing die reduces it to, resulting in cores that are likely to be loose in their jackets (an exact reversal of the theory by which bench rest shooters have been able to make bullets of accuracy hitherto unequalled). Any attempt to so load ammunition without sizing prior to bullet seating also

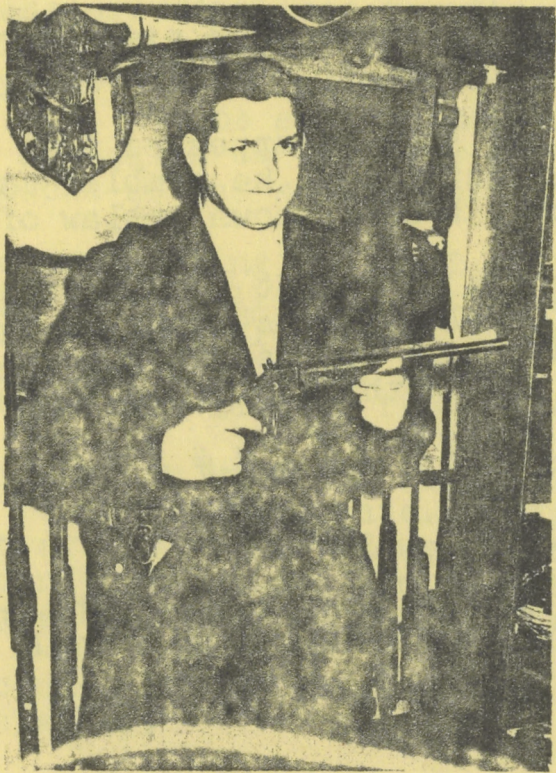
would result in trouble in holding the bullet in the desired position for bullet seating unless the powder charge was a compressed one, the bullet just dropping into the case body with many powder charges. Your experience with .38 Special cartridges is exceptional in this respect, probably because the zinc bases are unduly large in diameter and the load is a very light one. It probably would not hold true if heavy loads were used.

I know no reason why your present loading practices or those proposed should significantly increase breech pressures. I believe both rifle reloading methods would result in inferior accuracy to that possible with conventional methods and that a special, extra-tight sizing die (regularly made by RCBS for use with the Remington automatic rifles) would accomplish the same desired results in a superior manner. Much the same comments apply to .38 Special reloading, although accuracy differences probably would require machine rest testing. I'm sure zinc bases probably would require machine rest testing. I'm sure zinc bases are too large, the sizing ring too small or the expander not large enough or possibly a combination of these faults. Ingenious ideas, however.

William Dresser (Sgd.)

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PICTURE BELOW: SEPERATING THE MEN FROM THE BOYS WITH THE .308 PISTOL AT THE "RIFLE RANCH" STORY ON PAGE 17.



H I S P A S T M A T C H E D H I S S I Z E

by Lilian Fairley

Harry Hourie was known as a big man with a big past. When his life's story was written Wednesday, people began to recall some of the little stories that made it seem large. Most of the historically interesting ones actually had to do with his father, Peter, and his brother, Tom. The former was an interpreter with the armed forces during the Riel Rebellion. Tom, sometimes alleged to have captured Riel, is remembered largely for a March 30 swim across the iceflowing North Saskatchewan River carrying a dispatch to army personnel in Prince Albert.

The Metis Houries were a well known ranching family in the Willow Bunch area for many years and Harry gained considerable prowess as a broncho buster. The Houries were not only picturesque but also statuesque. A six-footer looked dwarfed beside Harrie Hourie yet he described himself as the "runt" of the family.

A colorful man of the old west Harry Hourie possessed an amazing appetite to match his giant frame and a tremendous stock of stories which he delighted to relate.

One pertained to the old Clayton Hotel on downtown Broad street, a one-time favourite hangout for cowboys. While riding by one day on a particularly ornery broncho a friend hailed him with: "Hey, Harry, Bet you five you can't ride that bronc into the bar room".

"You're on," shouted Harry and horse and rider were on their way clattering up the lengthy flight of stairs.

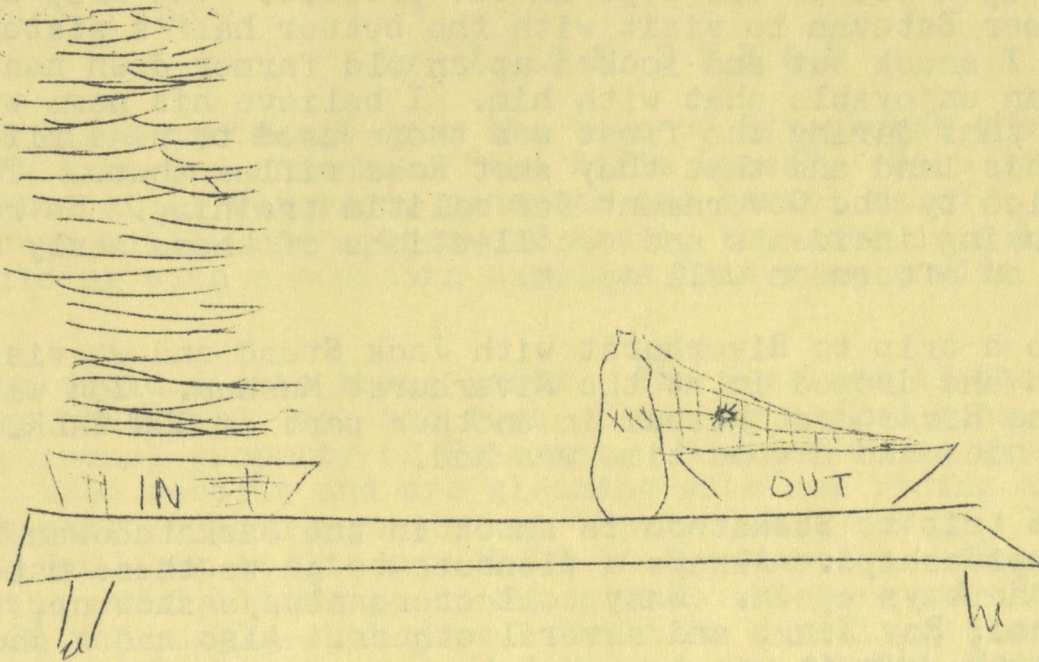
"By golly that five dollars sure disappeared fast once we hit the bar!" Harry would recall gustily, as he rambled on to a story about a meeting with Dutch Henry, a well known outlaw of early days.

Although beset by ill health in recent years Harry Hourie was still a familiar figure as he strolled the streets of downtown Regina in his 10 gallon hat. His like will soon be seen no more, but their life stories will live long in the history of the lusty west.

#

EDITORS NOTE: I hope that some of the members find this little story interesting as a small bit of Canadiana.

THE SECRETARY'S DESK



Well, this issue the secretary's desk has no earth shaking news from the executive. Things have been moving along rather well in the association. We are presently attempting to get more members for the association, and trying to get unpaid members back on the books. Here we can use help from all members. If you all signed up a new member we would have a very large association.

All the Gun Show plans are finalized for the Gun Show at Saskatoon, on April 19th. You will have received the circular by now, and it is hoped that everybody who can attend will do so. It is rather unfortunate that your secretary will not be able to make this one. Have a pistol shooting engagement in Regina on that day and find that it is rather hard to be in two places at the same time.

The executive has been pondering the anti gun legislation hue and cry at the past few meetings. You will find a separate section in GUN TALK that deals with this problem, along with editorials and various letters on the subject. I am sure that after reading all the material on this subject you will have a fair idea on the anti-gun problem.

There is but one thing wrong with our little monthly meetings of late. I am gaining weight at an alarming rate. This is due only to the excellent lunches that are being served up after the meetings. You boys that have the opportunity to attend and do not are missing out on some of the finest eating ever served up for hungry executive types.

That just about concludes the official report of goings on. By the way, we did buy the new stapler.

During the past few months I have managed to hit the trail again and looked up a few of the boys in the process. One trip I made was down near Estevan to visit with the better half's sister. While down there I snuck out and looked up an old farmer down near Portal. Had quite an enjoyable chat with him. I believe his name was Dunbar. He told me that during the first war there used to be a rifle range set up on his land and that they shot Ross rifles there. The rifles were supplied by the Government for militia training. He related several amusing incidents and recollections of these early days, and it was an afternoon well spent.

I also made a trip to Riverhurst with Jack Stead and we visited with Al Peterson and dropped in at the Riverhurst Museum. You will see the story on the Riverhurst Museum in another part of GUN TALK. Both trips were nice and a good time was had.

Also made a trip to Saskatoon to shoot in the Saskatchewan Indoor Pistol Championships. Always a pleasure to go to these matches and talk with the boys again. Many collectors always show up, including George Kuttai, Ray King, and several others. Also had a short chat with Les Smith, but it was apparent that we were both past the stage of talking, and our minds were on more pressing matters.

From reading the papers lately I see that a couple of new Gun Collectors Groups have started up. The Federal Government and the F.L.Q. I understand that they specialize in military firearms at bargain prices. All the gun legislation in the world hardly stopped our French friends from accumulating a bunch of automatic weapons. I hope that they register them or they will be in real trouble.

Had a visit the other day from Ben Broderick and Bob Henderson. We did a little dealing over a case of beer at my place and then went to Bob's place to do a little more dealing. I will say that Bob Henderson probably has the nicest collection of German Military badges, flags, and daggers that I have seen. Bob says that he is willing to deal on any of these items that he may need and has duplicates for trading. I could well recommend correspondence with him if you are interested in this line. I will do more on this collection in future issues.

That about wraps it up for this issue, and I hope to look up a few more collectors in the next few months.

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SASKATOON - APRIL 19

"THE RIFLE RANCH"

by JACK STEAD

About five miles northeast from the town of Riverhurst the sign on the gate of the farmyard announces "the Rifle Ranch". Here is located the home and shop of Al Peterson, gunsmith and barrel maker. Framed by a grove of huge willow and cottonwood trees, the shop is a long, low white stucco building with a southern exposure featuring a wide expanse of windows.

The shop is divided into three parts. The west end is the office featuring a large cluttered desk and rows of neatly racked guns, some for sale, some the personal property of Peterson. Many of these are used weapons which have been rebuilt and are gleaming with new bluing and freshly finished stocks. They range through Winchesters, Savage, Marlin, Remington and even a bull-pup built on a Model 10 Ross action. There is not much here for the muzzle loading fan but pistol shooters should get a real kick out of the single-shot pistol built on a rolling block action. In .308 calibre it is a potent weapon indeed. As Al Peterson says, "it separates the men from the boys".

Next to the office a small room contains more guns, these are repair jobs lined up in neat racks and tagged with the owners name. Shelves and counters here feature all handloading components plus shooting accessories. The guns here range from cheap single shot 22's to magnum rifles and the latest in auto loading shotguns.

The east half of the building is the shop proper and has the usual power bench equipment to be found in most good gunsmithing establishments. There is one exception however, and it dominates the room. This is the barrel building machine, a massive assembly of heavy supports, guide rails with two electric motors, hydraulic lines and a most complex assembly of gears, cams, pulleys and belts. This machine is far too complicated for complete understanding, let alone detailed description. Invented, designed and built by Peterson it is the only machine of its kind in the world and fills all the needs for barrel production. On this machine the steel shaft is drilled with a special single-lipped barrel drill, these drills are also built in the shop. Coolant under high pressure is forced through the drill during this operation. This coolant also carries away the cuttings. The next step is reaming of the rough bore. This operation enlarges the bore to close to its finished diameter. After this the finish reaming is done leaving the bore with a smooth mirror finish.

Rifling is cut one groove at a time with a standard design hook cutter. There is an automatic set up to adjust the depth of the groove as well as automatic regulation of groove spacing. Any degree of twist from one turn in eight inches to one turn in sixteen inches can be cut by changing of the gearing.

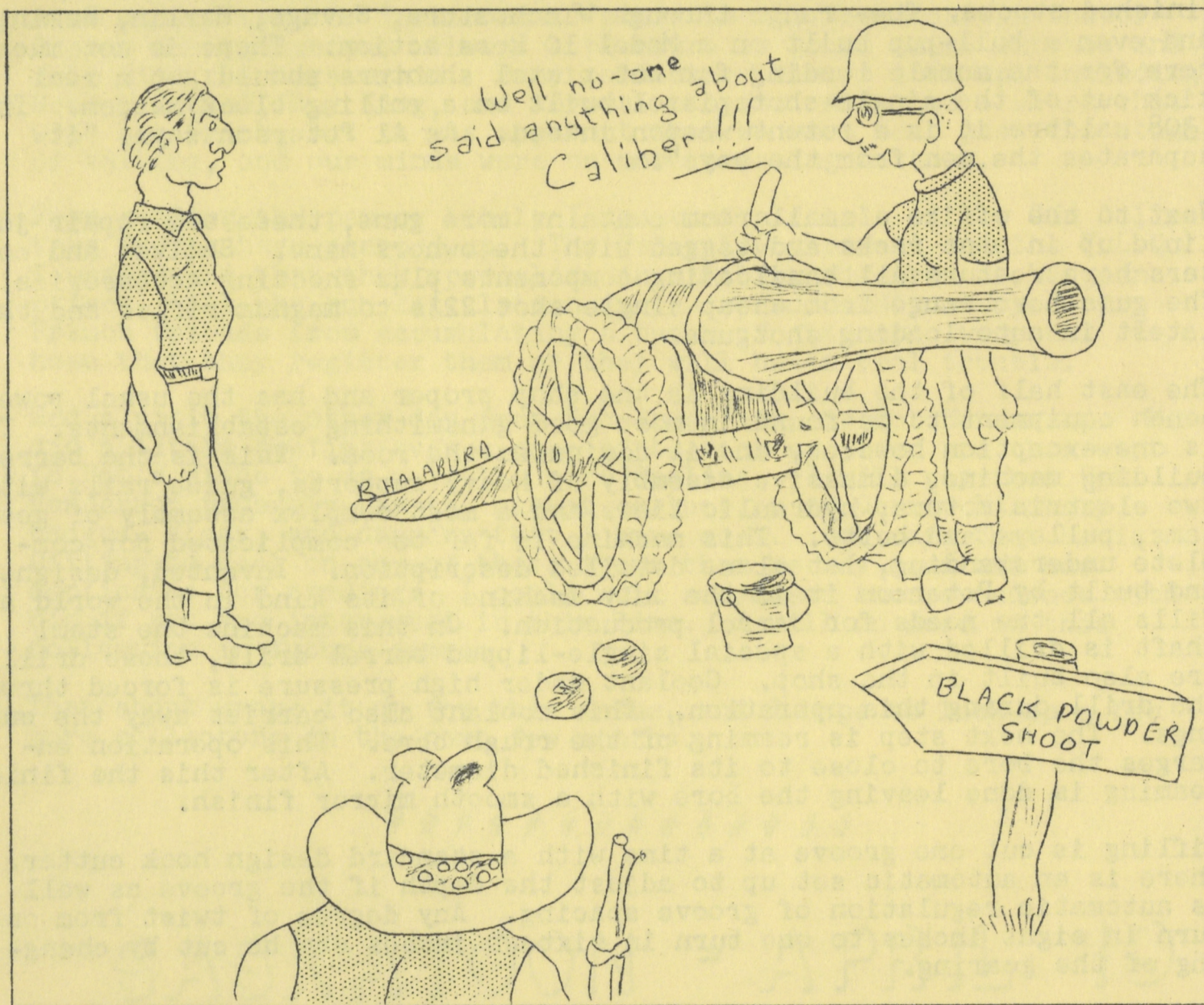
It is possible to re-bore and re-rifle old barrels on this machine or re-bore and tube old barrels. The finished barrel is then subjected to

tests for straightness of bore, contoured on a lathe which has been adapted for this job and tested again for straightness.

Completed barrels are shipped to all parts of Canada, to commercial arms manufacturers, independent gunsmiths and some to amateur home workshop types. Their popularity is rapidly growing and production has increased every year. I have a Peterson barrel in .243 calibre and have used it for over four years now with no complaints. Accuracy obtainable is excellent.

Al Peterson is more fortunate than most of us in being able to make a good living doing what he likes to do. Formerly a farmer and machine shop operator, he now has disposed of his other interests and concentrates solely on guns. And as he says "When work interferes with pleasure it's time to cut down on the work". A good theory if you can make it work and Al Peterson, by his ingenuity and skill seems to be doing very well with it.

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BALLISTIC RAMBLINGS

by
'the gunner'

In 1743 a paper titled "The New Principles of Gunnery" was presented before the Royal Society of London, England. This paper was prepared by a man named Benjamin Robbins and it was the first scientific approach to the problems of interior and exterior ballistics. Considering the time and the instruments then in use it is a work of great learning and it earned for Robbins the appellation of "The father of Modern Gunnery". Not alone were the instruments used by Robbins of very primitive simplicity but he also had to manufacture his own. In particular he designed and built the first ballistic pendulum, an instrument still in use until a few short years ago, when it was superceded by electronics.

After Robbins and following in his footsteps came other famous men in this particular field. They were Dr. Charles Hutton, professor at the Royal Military Academy, the Chevalier D'Arcy, Count Rumford, Sir Frederick Able and Sir Andrew Noble to name but a few. The latter two worked together and were responsible for measuring the velocity and acceleration of a bullet down the barrel of a rifle. This was done by drilling a series of small holes through the barrel at various distances from the breech. Through these holes were threaded wires electrically connected to reading instruments. The movement of the bullet down the barrel sheared the wires and gave the required information.

Noble and Able also determined that the maximum pressure generated by black powder was 97,000 pounds per square inch. The experiments conducted to get this figure was by exploding a given quantity of black-powder in a sealed sphere about which were a number of crushed gauges. A crusher gauge, by the way, is a device that holds a copper or lead cylinder that is subjected to compression from the forces of explosion. The amount of compression varies directly to the energy produced.

If a series of these crusher gauges are placed along the length of a short magazine Lee Enfield barrel (approximately 23 inches bullet travel) it will be found, using the Mark VI cartridge that the pressure variation will run as follows:

Distance down the barrel	pressure per square inch
2 inches	38,000 pounds
6 inches	18,000 pounds
10 inches	11,200 pounds
14 inches	9,000 pounds
18 inches	6,725 pounds
23 inches	6,725 pounds

After the introduction of the Mark VII cartridge the breech pressures dropped by about twenty percent and the muzzle pressure went up about forty percent. As a result muzzle velocities increased and muzzle jump went from positive to negative.

Again if we take the Mark VI calibre .303 British with a muzzle velocity of 2040 feet per second, we can calculate the time it takes the

bullet to travel down the barrel. If over a distance of "S" feet the average velocity is "V" feet per second then the time "T" (in seconds) is given by the formula.

$$T = \frac{S}{V}$$

If the average speed, in the bore, between the 8 and 10 inch mark is 1600 feet per second approximately, then: -

$$T = \frac{2 \text{ (inches)}}{12} \times \frac{1}{1600} \text{ (fps)}$$

$$= .000104 \text{ second}$$

Other calculations will give the following: -

<u>Bullet Travel</u>	<u>Average Velocity</u>	<u>Time Taken</u>
0 to 2 inches	600 fps	.000278 sec.
4 to 6 inches	1340 fps	.000125 sec.
8 to 10 inches	1600 fps	.000104 sec.
12 to 14 inches	1780 fps	.000094 sec.
16 to 18 inches	1900 fps	.000088 sec.
22 to 23 inches	2040 fps	.000049 sec.

The total time taken is consequently .001361 second for the distance of twenty-three inches. Speaking of velocities and the calibre .303 it is of interest to note that when this cartridge first came into existence it was loaded with a compressed pellet of black powder. This propellant gave a muzzle velocity of 1850 feet per second for a maximum breech pressure of 41,000 pounds per square inch. When cordite was introduced this propellant gave a muzzle velocity of 2040 feet per second for a maximum pressure of approximately 32,000 pounds per square inch. This is a very good example of the fact that high breech pressures do not necessarily give high muzzle velocities. Rather it is a sustained pressure and this is one of the reasons handloaders like powders such as 4831 for large capacity cartridges.

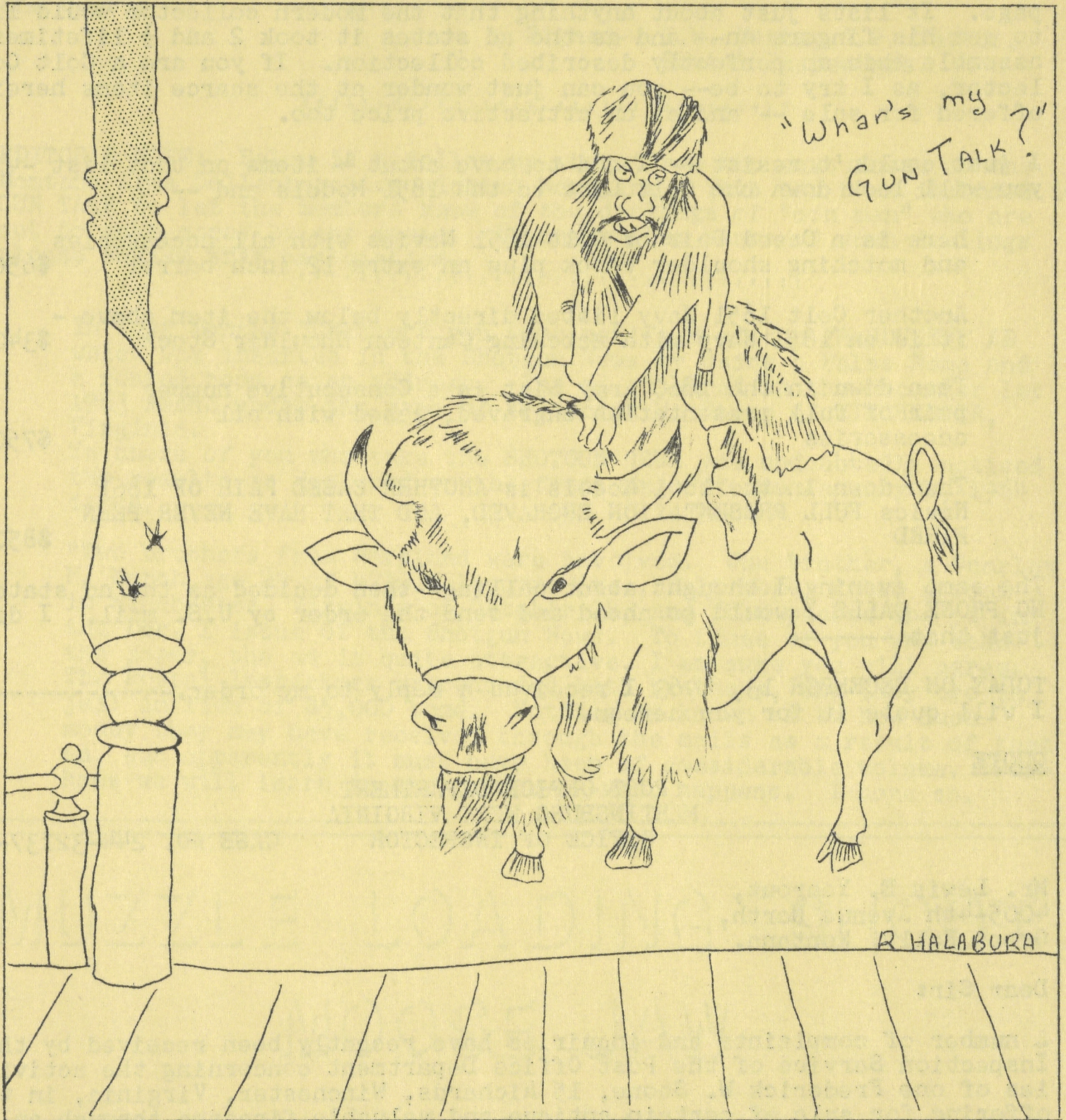
Speaking of handloaders brings to mind the many arguments I have heard on the numbers of times the bullet revolves on its axis on leaving the barrel. This is resolved by the formula:-

$$\text{Revolutions per second} = \frac{V}{Nd}$$

Where V is the velocity in feet per second, N is the twist in calibres and D is the diameter of the bore in feet. Now the .303 S.M.L.E. has one turn in ten inches, which is equal to one turn in 33 calibres. The Mark VII cartridge has a velocity of 2440 feet per second and this gives the bullet 2940 revolutions per second. This motion of rotation of the bullet on its own axis can add, for the average bullet, an extra 35 foot pounds to the striking energy. This motion of rotation is tied directly to the velocity and weight of the bullet and for extreme accuracy has to be taken into account when handloading. Too much twist will cause "Yaw" and overstabilize the projectile and cause it to tumble and

too little will also give the same effect. It is also worthwhile remembering that on an average it takes 50 or more yards for the military bullet to settle down and "sleep". After it has it has a tendency to punch, more or less, a clean hole. And before it does become stabalized it will tip and tumble creating a very ugly wound.

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REPRINT FROM MONTANA ARMS COLLECTORS
ASSOCIATION PUBLICATION "M.A.C.A. CHATTER".

ANOTHER BOGUS AD IN THE SHOTGUN NEWS

HOW MANY OF YOU fellow members take the Shotgun News. If you do take it or have the issue dated 1 December 1963 handy. Turn to page 35 and look at the magnificent ad on that page. It takes up over 90% of that one page. It lists just about anything that the modern collector would like to get his fingers on-- and as the ad states it took 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ lifetimes to assemble this so perfectly described collection. If you are a Colt Collector, as I try to be-- you can just wonder at the scarce items herein offered for sale -- and at an attractive price too.

I just couldn't resist -- I had to have about 4 items on that list -- if you will look down the Colt List to the 1851 Models and --

here is a Cased Pair of Colt 1851 Navies with all accessories and matching shoulder stock plus an extra 12 inch barrel \$650.00

Another Colt 1851 Navy listed directly below the item above - it is an 1851 Navy with matching Canteen Shoulder Stock \$340.00

Then down in the 1860 Army List is a Consecutive number pair of full presentation engraved, cased with all accessories \$750.00

Then down in the 1861 Models is ANOTHER CASED PAIR OF 1861 Navies FULL PRESENTATION ENGRAVED, AND THAT HAVE NEVER BEEN FIRED \$850.00

The same evening I thought about calling--then decided as the ad stated NO PHONE CALLS I would go ahead and send the order by U.S. mail. I did just that -----

TODAY ON DECEMBER 13, 1963 I received a reply to my order.-----
I will quote it for you hereon.

QUOTE

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
MARTINSBURG WEST VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR

CASE NO. 244-32137-F

Mr. Lewis E. Yearout,
4005-4th Avenue North,
Great Falls, Montana.

Dear Sir:

A number of complaints and inquiries have recently been received by the Inspection Service of the Post Office Department concerning the activities of one Frederick W. Stone, 15 Richards, Winchester, Virginia, in the offering for sale of certain antique and valuable firearms through an advertisement inserted in the Shotgun News. As a result of this investigation, sufficient evidence has been disclosed to warrant presentation of this matter to the United States Attorney with a view to possible prosecution of the operators under the mail fraud statute.

We have your letter addressed to Frederick Stone.

This correspondence will be needed by the Government for use as an exhibit in any possible Court proceedings relating to this matter. Accordingly, the letter and enclosures as listed above are being retained by us pending the outcome thereof. It is suggested that you may desire to instruct your bank to stop payment on any checks you sent.

All exhibits will be returned to you after they have been released by the court.

Signed-- J.W. Marts, J.P. Turner,
Postal Inspectors.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Below is a follow up story from the next issue of the Montana Arms Collectors Association Magazine. This has been included in GUN TALK to let the members know of the dealings of "con men" who are out to make money by any means. If any member hears of such dealings please advise this association.

In last months "Chatter" you were notified of the FRAUDULENT AD which was inserted in the Shotgun News by using a False Name and a rented room as an address. The ad appeared in the December 1st 1963 issue under the name of Frederick W. Stone of WINCHESTER, Virginia.

To those of you who take the SHOTGUN NEWS you undoubtedly noticed the results as depicted on the front page of the January 1, 1964 issue.

"Two brothers from Maryland were involved. One brother, a Charles M. Marah age 29 of 4730 Melbourne Ave., Baltimore rented a room in Winchester, Virginia on October 24, and then placed the ad in the Dec. 1 issue of the Shotgun News. To those of you who take the paper, the ad is quite attractive, I am sure you will agree. The Postal Inspectors apprehended both brothers, and they are in jail in lieu of \$5,000 bond. Nothing is known as to how much money they may have received through the mails as a result of that ad, but apparently it must have been of considerable volume. Perhaps we will learn in the future----what happens. I hope so.

MUZZLE LOADING SHOOT

MOOSE JAW

JUNE 14, 1964

ROSS RIFLE CALIBRES

BY R. PHILLIPS

The calibres usually associated with the Ross Rifle are the .303 British and the .280 Ross. True, these were the most common and certainly the best known, but in actual fact they were only two of many.

The smallest calibre occurring in the Ross line was the .22. Ross made a single shot sporter and a single shot military training rifle in this calibre from 1912 until 1917.

In London, Charles Lancaster chambered the Rosses he built from 1897 until about 1914 for calibres .256, .280, .303, .350 and .370. Ross rifles manufactured in Hartford, Connecticut, from 1897 until about 1903, occurred in two calibres only -- .303 and .370.

The first Canadian-built Ross Rifles to leave Ross' Quebec factory, established in 1903, were in calibres .303 and .370. In 1906, Ross designed a .28 calibre rifle cartridge that became known as the .28 Ross or, more commonly, the .28-1906. This was an experimental cartridge and led to the advent of the famous .280, which Ross introduced in 1907.

Ross chambered his Model E (1905) and E-10 (1910) Sporters for both .303 and .35 WCF. Around 1909, he brought out his .354, simply a .280 case necked out to a .354 inches. This was essentially an experimental calibre, although a few Model 1907 "Scotch Deer Stalking Pattern" Sporters were chambered for it. Commercially, the .354 never got off the ground.

For a time, Ross toyed with the idea of making automatic pistols. He actually did get around to making up a few pilot models in .4t auto calibre.

In one of the display rooms of the huge ICI complex in Birmingham, England, there reposes a Ross Sporter chambered for the 7 mm. An oldtimer living a few miles north of Toronto, Ontario, has an M-10 Sporter in .30-06 calibre.

A model 1905-1910 Ross Match Target Rifle once used at Bisley and now retired in a private collection chambers the .303 Magnum, a special target number developed by the well-known English firm of Jeffery.

The foregoing are calibres that have come to the attention of this writer. No doubt, others will come to light in time. It was said that Ross would chamber his sporters for almost any calibre on special order.

There is some suggestion that Ross may have built some early sporters to take the .30-40 Krag, but this has never been verified. We do know that the Russians adapted the Ross action to their standard 7.62 service cartridge.

Some years ago, a Ross buff in the United States rechambered and rebored an old Ross service rifle to .300 H&H magnum and proceeded to turn a few heads at target matches around the country.

So impressed was a Vancouver gunsmith with the Ross rifle that he announced plans some time ago to custom build magnums on the Ross action. Orders please!

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T H E L U G E R P I S T O L

by

FitzGerald

Very few persons realize that the forerunner of the Luger, and the weapon from which it was developed, the automatic Repeating Pistol, Borchardt patent, was designed by an American citizen, Hugo Borchardt. Fewer people still know that Borchardt was shop foreman for the Sharps Rifle Company and that he was responsible for some movements in the rifle manufactured by that company. You should by this recall to mind the Sharps-Borchardt of 1876.

The pistol invented by Borchardt was produced, in the beginning by the firm of Ludwig Lowe in Berlin. It was the first successfully commercially produced selfloading handgun, and it was introduced about 1894. At the time Lowe was making the Borchardt there was working for them a man named Georg Luger (Georg - Note no E). Luger as a matter of fact took a number of Borchardts to the U.S.A. to demonstrate them to the U. S. Army and Navy. In 1900 having developed a new auto-loading pistol using the toggle action and other ideas incorporated in the Borchardt, Georg Luger took out his first patents. From this there developed a number of other models with slight variations. This was commonly known as the "pistole parabellum".

In 1901 the Swiss Government ordered some 3000 Lugers, and this was the real start of the mass production of one of the world's most famous and widespread handgun. Other nations to adopt the Luger as their official sidearms were Bulgaria, Portugal, Chile, Argentine, Luxemburg, Norway, Brazil, Denmark. So large, in fact, was the demand for the Luger that it was produced by numerous factories, such as Spandau, Vickers, Mauser and at Waffenfabrik at Beon, Switzerland.

The Lugers previously mentioned were all in calibre 7.65 mm. The first 9 mm was produced in 1902, and at the end of the same year that the carbine was first introduced both in 7.65 and 9 mm. It was in these two calibres that the vast majority of Lugers were made. These exceptions were:

- i. Two (2) only 1906 made in calibre .45 ACP. These were for tests by the U. S. Army.

ii. .32 ACP. A number of so-called pocket-models were made in this calibre in the middle of 1930.

iii. Shortly before 1910 the Swiss, who were very fond of the Luger, converted a number to calibre .22. While these can be hardly classified as genuine Lugers, one will come across them every now and then.

The calibre .45 ACP brings to mind that in 1901 the U. S. Army purchased a number of Lugers for tests. A number of these were issued on a trial basis to the cavalry, but were finally withdrawn and sold about five years later. These were the model 1900 in 7.65 mm calibre. A number of reasons for the withdrawal were given. But these really boiled down to opposition by American arms firms to the adoption of such a small calibre. At this time, too, Colonel LeGarde was conducting his famous tests with various cartridges on animals and cadavers to determine the calibre with the best stopping power for a military handgun.

Lugers were made after 1935 bore, like all German weapons, secret code markings which the government ordered all munitions manufacturers to use. Lugers made by Mauser will be found with one of the following: -

S; S/42 ; byf .

Two Lugers often confused are the Navy model and the military model with the 8 inch barrel. The Navy Luger has a six inch barrel and the rear sight at the back and can be set at either 100 or 200 meters. The military with the 8 inch barrel has a tangent rear sight set in front of the receiver ring and this can be set from 100 to 800 meters. Other Luger barrel lengths are: -

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	Swiss Military
4 inches	American Eagle
5 inches	.45 ACP
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	A commercial Model
6 inches	Navy Model
11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	Luger Carbine
8 inches	Military model
12 inches	Commercial
16 inches	Commercial
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	Special manufacture for Stoegers

As for prices, well, these depend on condition and on variety and consequently run from \$30.00 up to \$700.00 or \$800.00 for one of the very unusual models.

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AS YOU READ THIS ISSUE OF GUN TALK YOU WILL SEE THAT SPRING IS NOT THE ONLY THING THAT IS IN THE AIR. ANTI-GUN LEGISLATION AND TALK IS ALSO FLOWING AROUND THE COUNTRY. THIS SECTION OF GUN TALK WILL BE DEVOTED TO THAT FIELD. YOU WILL FIND MENTION MADE IN OTHER PARTS OF THIS BOOK ALSO, IN "THE MEMBERS WRITE" AND THE "EDITORIAL".

IN THIS SECTION IS ALSO A COPY OF A CIRCULAR SENT OUT BY THE POTOMAC ARMS COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION, U.S.A. IT IS QUITE GOOD AND GIVES EVERYBODY A GOOD IDEA ON HOW TO WRITE A LETTER TO YOUR M.P. THERE IS ALSO A COPY OF A QUESTION FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT YOU MAY FIND INTERESTING.

NOW MIGHT JUST BE THE TIME TO SIT DOWN AND WRITE YOUR VIEWS TO YOUR M.P. AND TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. WHY NOT LET THEM KNOW WHAT YOU THINK?

YOU WILL ALSO NOTICE IN THIS SECTION A LETTER FROM M. BILAN, ALONG WITH A CIRCULAR FROM THE LOWER CANADA ARMS COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION. I WILL SAY THAT THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY THE LOWER CANADA ARMS COLLECTORS ARE NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION. WE EXPECT TO FORMULATE OUR POLICY ON THIS AFTER OUR VARIOUS COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Editor,
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Ass'n.,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Editor:

In this mornings mail I received a circular letter which was sent to me by the Secretary of the Lower Canada Arms Collectors Association Inc. The letter was post marked in Montreal and deals with possible changes which might take place in the section of the Criminal Code that deals with firearms. I have enclosed herein a copy of this circular for your information and am puzzled as to how they managed to obtain my name and address. Are members of the S.G.C.A. expected to support this appeal. I have never heard of this organization and am unfamiliar with the whole matter.

There is no doubt that the Gun Talk magazine is getting better and more interesting with every edition that I have received. Although I am a comparatively newcomer to the association I would still like to convey words of praise to the editorial staff and to the executive officers for the excellent issue that you turned out in December.

I wish that I could spare the time to attend your next gun show, however, I have hopes of visiting one some time in the future. Hope your next show turns out to be your most successful yet.

M. Bilan,
379 Helsmdale Ave.,
Winnipeg 15, Manitoba.

LOWER CANADA ARMS COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION INC.

SPECIAL BULLETIN

FIREARMS LEGISLATION

We have received a letter from the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, in reply to an inquiry by our President Mr. G. T. Howard, which states that a special committee in the Justice Department is now studying proposed changes in the sections of the Criminal Code that control the possession and use of firearms by the private citizen. NOW, AS NEVER BEFORE, IT IS VITAL THAT ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN KEEPING THEIR GUNS WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO THEIR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND ALSO TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND LET THEM KNOW YOUR FEELINGS ON THIS ISSUE. DO IT NOW!

Remember that there is a loud and influential anti-gun element in Canada, who, you can be sure, will waste no time in trying to push through their proposals to ban the private ownership of guns. It is not impossible that we may end up with a complete ban on the ownership of pistols and revolvers, the registration of rifles and shotguns and special permits to purchase ammunition which will restrict the caliber and quantity you may own. Don't laugh, it can happen here.

Let the Government know that you consider it your RIGHT to own and use firearms in a lawful manner for the purposes of self defence and recreation. You do not have to write a long letter just a short note in which you state that you do not want to be disarmed by complex laws and unnecessary red tape that never seem to be effective in disarming the criminals, only the law abiding citizens. Let the laws be changed so that the person with a criminal record who is found in the illegal possession of any weapon will be given a stiff sentence.

We all realize that some regulations are necessary to control the use of weapons but let these controls be aimed at those who misuse firearms. A list of all the law-abiding citizens who own firearms won't prevent crimes of violence; thus why should an otherwise decent person who, through negligence or ignorance, fails to register a firearm be in danger of receiving a sentence just as severe as a known criminal.

January 1964

The Secretary
Lower Canada Arms
Collectors Ass'n.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND other interested parties, the following is an extract taken from the House of Commons debates, for Monday March 9th, 1964.

CRIMINAL CODE

POSSIBLE AMENDMENT RESPECTING FIREARMS FOR SPORTING PURPOSES

On the orders of the day:

Mr. G. L. CHATTERTON (ESQUIMALT-SAANICH):
Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct a question to the Minister of Justice. Can he say whether consideration is being given to amending legislation covering the control of sporting firearms and ammunition?

HON. GUY FAVREAU (MINISTER OF JUSTICE): Mr. Speaker, neither my department nor, so far as I am aware, any other department has given any consideration to imposing limitations which will restrict the right of any citizen in a lawful manner to own or use firearms for such purposes as hunting and recreation, subject to two minor exceptions.

These are that in connection with a study now being made of the firearms sections in my department, consideration is being given, in the ordinary way, to suggestions that the age limits relating to the possession of firearms by juveniles be raised, and that a registrar should, in certain cases, be authorized to refuse registration of a pistol or a revolver, this making continued possession illegal on the part of the applicant. No conclusions have yet been reached as to whether any such amendments should be proposed.

(SENT BY: C.H.J. BURROWS)

! !

A REPRINT OF A CIRCULAR SENT OUT BY THE POTOMAC ARMS COLLECTORS
ASSOCIATION, U. S. A.

WRITING TO YOUR LEGISLATOR

February 1964

There is no doubt that a personal letter to your lawmakers is extremely effective. After all, they need guide-lines to their constituents' opinions.

A few years ago, we know little about the workings of State Legislatures and when an unreasonable bill was proposed, we had to 'run scared' and demonstrate our opposition with mimeographed or

steriotyped notes, the effectiveness of which is questionable.

To quote from a letter in the February 1964 American Rifleman from Norman Nelson, Jr., 'a newsman who frequently works with lawmakers' and states he cannot overemphasize the importance of individual, grass-roots opinions when it comes to determining lawmaking trends, he states:

"First, write the letter yourself. It is far more effective than just signing a steriotyped petition form".

"Second, never be abusive. Do not start in by threatening. This is a negative approach that might automatically alienate the lawmaker one is trying to influence".

"Third, put down opinions positively and then say why you feel that way. Valid facts and figures make a powerful ammunition at this stage. Your factual information may be of great value in making up his mind on the question of firearms legislation; your own frank opinion will certainly be a factor".

"If possible, a personal contact when your lawmaker is available is a potent factor. A long-distance phone call also will not be overlooked".

Thus there are two distinct phases. One is to let your lawmakers know how you stand on a particular piece or type of legislation.

The other is what is being referred to above by Mr. Nelson. Take the time to tell them why you feel as you do, why the proposed law will not work, why it would be unfair to you and to others.

In fact, the time has come for US to propose legislation. Those who do not choose to use firearms for recreational purposes naturally do not understand the problem as we do.

When we say - Don't burden our overworked Legislators with correspondence on Maryland House Bill No. 56, - this is NOT to say - You should not write them.

At this time, the mass mailings of previous years appear to be unneeded.

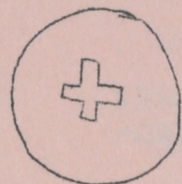
However, an intelligent appraisal of the ill effects that poorly conceived legislation can have on the lawful gun owner, without corresponding salutary effects on undesirable persons, should be brought to the attention of our lawmakers and it is a service that we owe to them in their quest for better government.

John C. Carroll, Chrmn
Legislation Committee, P.A.C.A.
905 Navahoe Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland.

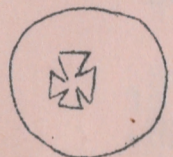
OLD BALL HEADSTAMPS

by FitzGerald

A variation of firearms collecting is cartridge collecting and as an assistance to those of my fellow members interested in this field I have put together some of the headstamps, in my collection, I consider to be a little unusual. Firstly, we will consider rimfire only.



10.4 x 38 Vetterli as manufactured by the Swiss Government Ammunition Factory at Thun.



.32 Rim-fire, short, by Union Cap & Chemical Co. E. Alton, Ill. U.S.A.



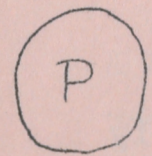
.22 Rim-Fire, Long rifle on Russian match target ammunition.



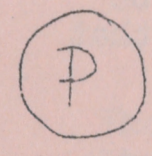
.22 Rim-fire, long rifle manufactured by Federal Cartridge Co., for Montgomery Ward & Co.



Rim-Fire ammunition made by Scorzato Hermanos & Co., Lujan, Argentina.



.22 Rim-Fire, long rifle made by Fabrica Nacional, Palencia, Spain.



.22 Rim-Fire, by Peters Cartridge Co., Kings Mills, Ohio.



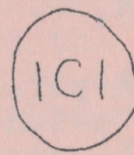
.22 Rim-Fire, on early cartridges used in Morris tubes for calibre .303 Lee Enfields



.22 Rim-Fire by Vereinigte Zunder & Kabelwerke A/G Meissen, Elbe, Germany.



.22 Rim-Fire by Nitrogen, Budapest, Hungary.



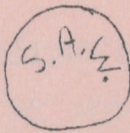
.22 Rim-Fire, by Kynoch Ammunition Works, branch of Imperial Chemical Industries, England.



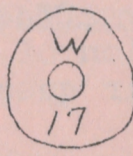
.22 Rim-Fire, blank cartridges (for machine gun training) made by Gyutace Es Femarugyar, Budapest, Hungary.



.41 Rim-Fire, Short, made for Philip J. Medicus, New York.



Found on Spencer ammunition made by Sage Ammunition Works Conn., U.S.A.



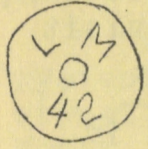
7.62 mm Nagant made by Winchester Arms Co for Russia during World War I.



.303 British, Mark VII cartridge, made by Colonial Ammunition Company, New Zealand.



.38 calibre, Colt Automatic Pistol, Hammerless.



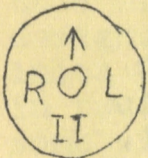
.50 Calibre, Browning Maching Gun made by Lowell Ordnance Factory, Mass.



.303 British, an ammunition made at the Dum Dum Arsenal, India.



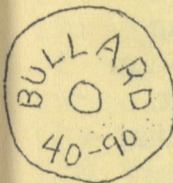
8 mm Lebel, made by the Robin Hood Ammunition Co., Vermont, during W. War I.



.455 Calibre, Revolver Mark II ammunition made at the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich.



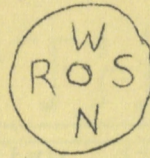
44-50 Calibre, by Vulkan Cartridge Co. Bogota, Columbia.



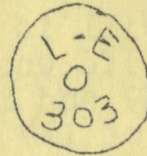
40-90 Calibre, made by the Bullard Repeating Arms Co., Springfield, Mass., This co. went out of business in 1890.



.310 calibre blank used in human cattle killer made by W. W. Greener, Birmingham, England.



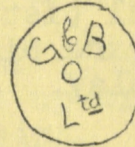
Commercial ammunition made by Rheinisch West-falische, Sprengstoff, Nuremberg, Germany.



.303 Calibre British (Lee Enfield) Made by Remington Arms Co., Bridgeport, U.S.A., during World War I.



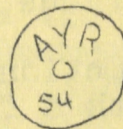
.577/.450 calibre Martini-Henry Ammunition by George Kynoch & Co., Birmingham.



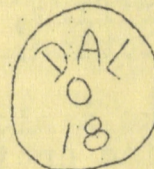
Greenwood & Batley Ltd., England.



.303 British made by Greenwood & Batley for the Birmingham Proof House OSP indicating "Over Service Proof".



.30-06 calibre, by Raufoss Ammunisjonsfabrikker, Norway.



.30-06 calibre, made by Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, Ontario, during World War I.

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A VISIT TO THE RIVERHURST MUSEUM

F. Osipoff

Jack Stead and the writer visited the Fred T. Hill collection, now known as the Riverhurst Museum. I can well recommend a visit to this fine collection of early Canadiana and firearms.

To start Fred Hill is now 77 years young, and has lived in Riverhurst all his life where he ran the local newspaper. He got his first gun in 1939 and has not looked back since. The collection now consists of 144 guns and 2 or 3 thousand arrowheads and indian artifacts. The guns have been accumulated from various sources and most of the indian artifacts have been found locally. The collection also includes some fine items of early Canadian interest. The greatest part of the collection has now been sold to the village of Riverhurst, and is on display at the newspaper office.

It is hard to start looking at this collection as it contains many interesting and unusual items. The pistol collection is probably the best general pistol collection in these parts and has a host of freaks and rare pistols. I had personally never seen some of the items on display.

Included in the pistol collection are the following: An American Eagle Luger, in very nice condition. A pinfire bowie knife revolver. A percussion can gun. A double flint pistol. About a half dozen Colt and Remington Percussions. A single shot Stevens pistol that looks like a modern auto (marked Patented Apr. 27, 1920). A Smith and Wesson revolver with a sliding top break, and looks similar to the new Departure Model, with Ivory grips and nickeled. A host of real nice percussions and other interesting Colts and various other pistols.

In the rifle collection there is a .44 calibre smoothbore rifle. A trade gun with a four foot barrel. A flint training gun with a wood barrel and tin lock that is reputed to have been used in training for the Fenian Raids. There are also quite a few other interesting rifles, but space does not permit the listing of the entire collection.

If you want to take a nice trip and see an outstanding collection of guns and Indian artifacts, I would recommend a trip to Riverhurst and the Riverhurst Museum.

#

GUN TALK WITH FRED

This issue of Gun Talk with Fred will deal with another of the mysteries of our time. I will delve into the foggy mist of arms construction and come up with that wonder of the sporting world, the Webley .380 revolver. This is the pride of the commandos, the gun that can be loaded at a dead run. It is my personal opinion that armed with such a weapon the only apparent safe position to be in is running, the other way of course. It was a damn good thing that the commandos were well trained in hand to hand combat. They could use this gun as a club for close range fighting.

Now you may get the opinion that I do not like the little old Webleys from the statements made in my opening paragraph. Well you just could be right on that count. It is, however, only fair to admit that the gun has some rather good qualities about it, not many, but some. It is only good taste to mention these along with some rather dubious qualities that I will also mention.

On the good side of this gun is that it can no doubt be loaded at a dead run, in the rain, while running up-hill. The chambers are designed for this being quite a bit oversize. It is my personal opinion that you could drop the gun in a bucket of cement, take it out in two days and it would still shoot. It might even shoot better as some of the slackness would have been taken out. The gun is of sturdy construction and is proofed at three and a half tons it says. That works out to 7,000 lbs. and I think that that might just be the pressure that the cartridge operates at. Being of a break top design it is easy to clean.

On the other half of the ledger is the barrel diameter. When handloading for this little gem it is recommended that you do not size the cast bullets. You size them to .358 and they drop right through. The oversize cylinder chambers will give you countless hours of enjoyment picking out split cases from your brass. You will stay awake nights just wondering where the manufacture wanted you to sight the gun. The rear sight is a "V" with a groove at the bottom. Do you sight at the top of the "V" or at the top of the groove. The whole gun is screwed together and the screws keep dropping out. Latch springs are prone to breakage, and I have put in a few firing pins.

All in all you can still live with the gun till you go to shoot it. On the range your nightmare becomes reality. Trigger pulls usually run at a creeping five or ten lbs. The hammer was built to be cocked by commandos. Everybody knows that they are in good shape. The grip on the gun is too low, and gives the gun the feel of a single action. This might be o.k. for cowboys, but on the range, not for me. The

grips are also quite thin and do not have the right "feel". I have from time to time managed to shoot a few rounds in the ten ring with the Webley, or is it WOBBLEY, but I must say that my groups are near three times as large as those I shoot with a Smith and Wesson (military grade).

What do I think of the Webley? If I were you I would buy one. I saw the movie "Lawrence of Arabia" and this Arab seemed to run at the mouth over this particular gun. Who knows, one day you may be stuck on the desert and can buy your way to safety by trading your Webley off. Never let it be said that the gun has no useful purpose. I would suggest that if the Arab has read this column the safest thing might be to run him over with your camel.

Well, on to bigger and better things. Did you know that C.I.L. is now in the gun business. That's right, a new line of Canadian guns for you collectors to collect. The line of guns are pictured with this article and consists of five 22's and two shotguns. I managed to trap Ralph Buehler, our C.I.L. representative at a local convention and had a look at the new line of rifle.

I will say they fill the bill as far as quality and price are concerned. The 22's run the line from single shots to autos, to target rifles. The two shotguns are priced right and seem to be very well constructed.

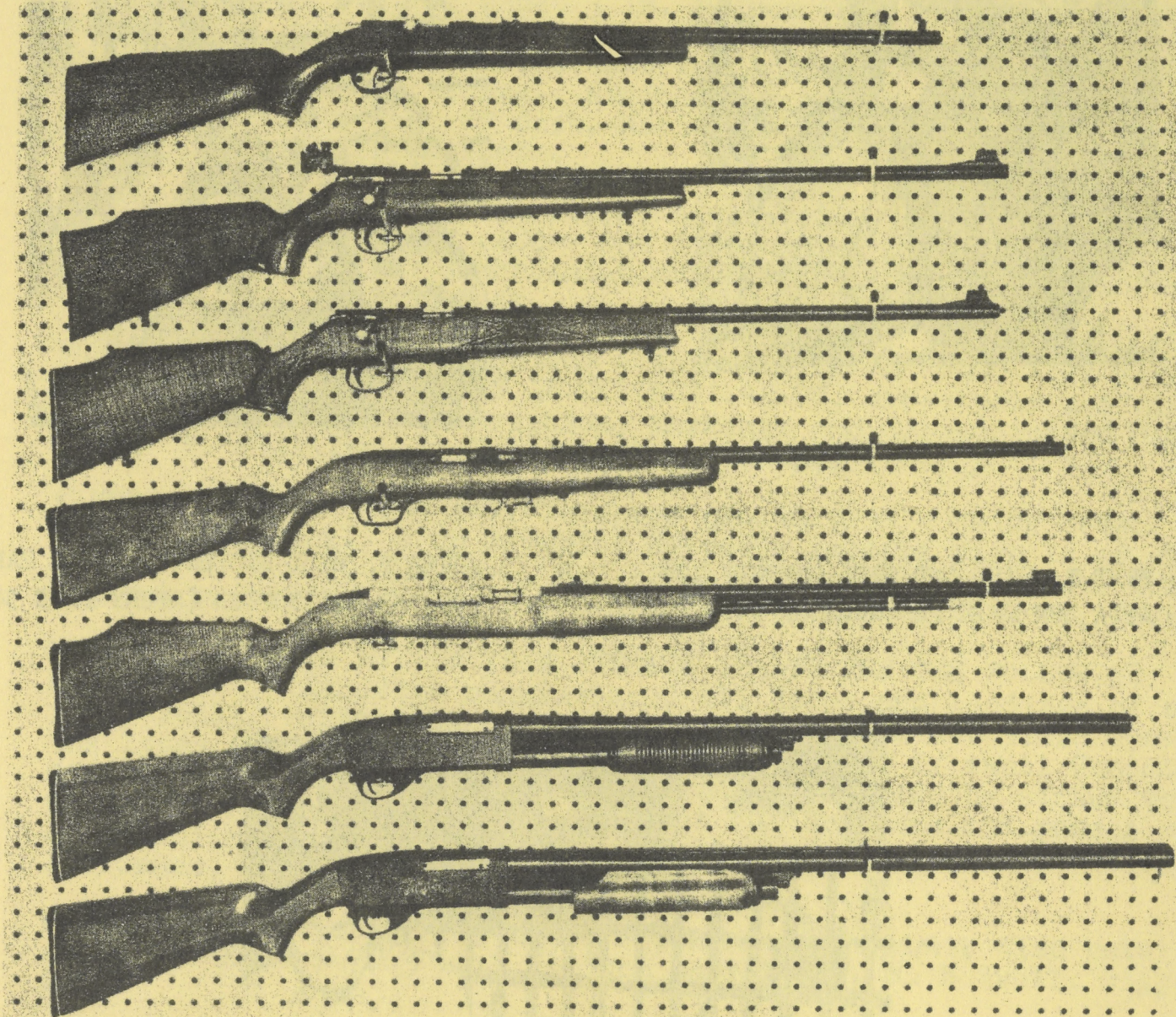
I did not have an opportunity to shoot these guns, but from the looks of them they should shoot well. All have a very nice design and nice features.

Where are these Canadian guns made? Made in Germany and the United States of course. Other than that they all have the C.I.L. Oval stamped on them. I understand that the guns will be distributed soon and you will no doubt see them on the shelves of your local sporting goods dealers soon.

Also had word from Ralph that C.I.L. is coming out with a new police cartridge in 38 spl. A half jacketed bullet that is the answer to the .357 magnum. It is my opinion that it is about time a new 38 spl. was built at the top end of the ballistic scale. I can see that such a cartridge will be well accepted by both police officers and sportsmen who want a little more poop from their factory ammo.

More of this when the cartridge hits the market.

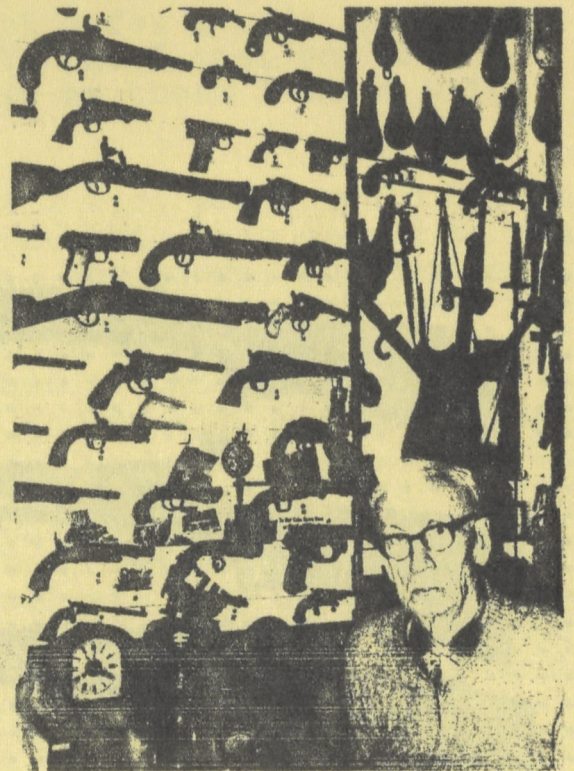
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THIS IS THE NEW LINE OF C.I.L. RIFLES AS DESCRIBED IN "GUN TALK WITH FRED" THESE GUNS ARE EXPECTED TO BE ON THE MARKET SOON.



FRED T. HILL AND FRED OSIPOFF LOOK
AT A GUN FROM THE COLLECTION.



FRED T. HILL PICTURED WITH A PART
OF THE COLLECTION (STORY PAGE 34)



AL PETERSON, OWNER AND OPERATOR OF THE "RIFLE RANCH"
(STORY ON PAGE 17)

— SWAP SHOP —

FOR SALE: New Win. 12 gauge 3 in. Magnum Pump Shotgun \$115.00 or swap for good 1876 Win. Rifle, Ross 303 Rifle, forend cut down, Good. Pistols and Revolvers also for sale. Need Colt Army or Frontier Rev. 7½ in. barrel, Winchesters wanted. On No. 1 Highway 16 miles east of Sask.-Manitoba border, call in and gab. Ed Page, Hargrave, Manitoba.

WANTED: Ross rifles, ammunition, accessories - especially pop-up peep sight for M-10 .280-- and literature; also Lee Metford .303 carbine, .577-450 Martini-Henry carbine. R. Phillips, 64 Bobolink Bay, Regina, Sask.

WANTED: For research purposes - information on MODEL 1876 WINCHESTER MILITARY CARBINES IN CALIBRE .45-75, especially serial numbers, rear sight description, markings and authenticated history. R. Phillips, 64 Bobolink Bay, Regina, Sask.

WANTED: 1928 A-1 .45 cal. Thompson gun in good working order for registration. 9 mm Browning Hi-power service pistols of all types. U. S. .30 cal. M-1, M-2 & M-3 carbines. Lugers .41 cal. Remington derringer. J. D. Abell, P. O. Box 247, Herbert, Sask.

WILL BUY OR GIVE BETTER THAN AVERAGE TRADES FOR THE FOLLOWING: Ammunition of Canadian manufacture, all dates and loadings of military loads, variations right to the most minute detail in sporting loads (shot sizes). Want shotshells loaded by small Canadian firms, as long as it can be identified as Canadian by either topwad or case wall markings. Also want .22 box lots and powder cans of Canadian manufacture. John A. Belton, 52 Sauve Road, Ste Philomene, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED: Collectors cartridges, Japanese NAMBU pistol, also holster stock for Mauser 7.63 with 5½ inch barrel. N. H. Nodwell, Biggar, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Boxes of Black powder ammo and a 45-70 Remington Rolling block. Want for my collection a model 1866-1876 and 1873 Winchester rifles. N. Evans, Flaxcombe, Sask.

WANTED: Ejector or complete action for 1873 Winchester 32 WCF. Also stock with buttplate for 1895 Winchester 40-72. M. Bilan, 379 Helmsdale Ave., Winnipeg 15, Man.

WANTED: Long Magnum Mauser action, or rifle, any calibre, using such action. B. C. Mang, Box 718, Melville, Sask.

WANTED: LETTERS, ADS, COMMENTS, IDEAS, anything that will make GUN TALK more interesting. Send in a contribution to GUN TALK today.

FOR SALE: One American Eagle Luger, 1900 Model, 30 cal., Condition N.R.A. good, also one Colt D.A. Lightning, Condition N.R.A. excellent, Cal. 32-20. S. J. Kirby, 1340 D. Grace St., Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Rear sight for a Whitney-Kennedy rifle. Also back toggle for Luger pistol. Chas. A. Ursel, 72 Braemar Ave., St. Boniface 6, Manitoba.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Remington Model 721, 270 cal. Factory sights. Fired approximately 22 rounds. Looks almost like new inside and out. Want timber rifle with faster action and heavier bullet. .300 Savage lever action or 30-06 pump. E. Prebble, Loon Lake, Sask.

WANTED: Swords, Bayonets, daggers, any edged weapons that you have. Will pay top cash dollar for anything that you have in this line. Fred Osipoff, 2665 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Hudson Bay trade guns, bullet moulds and powder flasks. For sale or trade, Winchester Model 73 rifle. Norman Nagel, Leader, Sask.

FOR SALE: General cartridge collection, many Winchester, Dominion approximately \$100 or trade. German Es 340 Mauser .22 SS (pictured p. 63, January 1964 American Rifleman) rifle - \$50. R.I.C. Enfield .303 carbine - \$29. Long Lee Enfields (Mark I) .22 and .303 - \$80.00 for the pair. Martini-Henry .577-450 Canadian Issue, with cleaning rod, bayonet and scabbard, excellent - \$40.00. Enfield Army revolver M1882 .455 - \$45.00. Model R (1905) Ross Sporter, .303, poor - \$20.00. Winchester M1894 carbine .30-30 (current make), good - \$50.00. Ross M-10 Sporter .280, good shooter - \$65. Ross .28-1906 cartridges. R. Phillips, 64 Bobolink Bay, Regina, Sask.

WANTED: Model 1900-1902-1904 Winchester single shot 22's. Model 1873 saddle ring carbine and cartridges headstamped W.R.A. Co. Ask about trades on cartridges and guns. C. W. Bailey, Box 300, Climax, Saskatchewan.

WANTED: Winchesters, Model 1866 - Rifles or carbines, 1873 musket, 1876 carbine, 1886 carbine, 1895 carbine or musket. Any Deluxe Winchesters also require 1873 Springfield carbine, or Sharps Perc. or Cart. Ernie Love, 325 Avenue X, North, Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED: NEW MEMBERS FOR THE S.G.C.A. How about signing up a new member. Every new member we get will make the S.G.C.A. a better organization to belong to. Write S.G.C.A., Box 1334, Regina, Sask.

WANTED TO BUY OR BORROW: Cooney rifles and shotguns, Tobin rifles and shotguns for research purposes. Information on models, numbers, brand names and grades. Catalogues and advertisements of above. Nick Krevosheia, 12231 - 137 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta.

WANTED: A stock for a 35 automatic. Roy Rogers, Nipawin, Sask.

WANTED: CARTRIDGES FOR MY COLLECTION. When in Regina stop in and buy - sell - or trade in cartridges. Have a large amount of duplicates. Sorry I do not have any lists of duplicates. Fred Osipoff, 2665 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE: Dies for Lyman 310 Tool - for .38 Smith & Wesson \$5.00, for 8 x 57 Mauser (like new) \$10.00, for .303 British \$5.00. Ernie Zander, 446 - 5th St. S.W., Medicine Hat, Alta.

WANTED: COLTS, New Line or Old Line Colts, Derringers or what have you. Colt Moulds, cappers and flasks, original only. Also odd-ball revolvers and pistols. W. S. Evans, Box 571, Calgary.

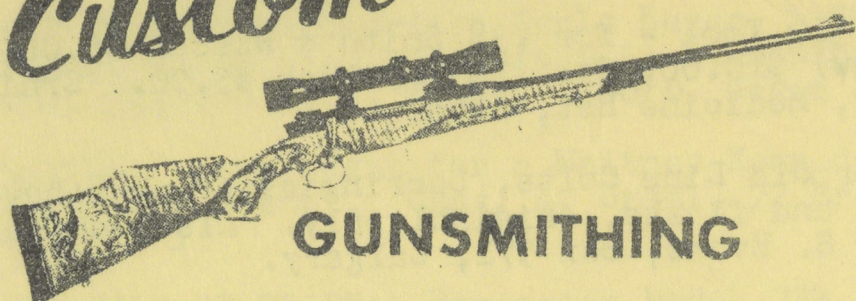
REWARD for information leading to purchase of any arm of the Civil War period. Trades include two fine old English doubles, both in v.g. condition, one is a pinfire, numerous handguns of foreign make and suicide special style. Inquiries invited. L. J. Smith, 411 Isabella St. E., Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR SALE: S.G.C.A. CRESTS. Crests are still \$3.00 and are now in stock. S.G.C.A. Box 1334, Regina, Sask.

THERE'S MORE IN '64: Twenty cents in stamps or coin brings a new revised and greatly enlarged list of cartridges for collectors. Also want cartridges for my collection and for resale. ALTA-AMMO, Cartridges for Collectors, 12231 - 137 Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

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761 DUNSMUIR
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IS THE SIGHT ON YOUR RIFLE MARKED IN URDU ??

IS THE RECEIVER ENGRAVED WITH THE COWARDLY LION HOLDING A DROOPY SWORD, WITH THE SUN BEHIND HIM, WEARING A SLIPPERY CROWN ??

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO ACQUIRE A GENUINE PERSIAN MAUSER RIFLE MADE BY THE FAMED BRNO WORKS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA DURING THE 1920'S.

APPROXIMATELY 29" BARREL AND ABOUT 49 INCHES OVERALL. IN THE POPULAR 7.9 mm (8 mm) MAUSER CALIBRE. THE BORE IS IN SUPERB CONDITION AND THE EXTERIOR FINISH WOULD RATE AS VERY GOOD.

THE GUNS LOOK AS THOUGH THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN USED FROM THE TIME OF PURCHASE TILL THEY WERE REPLACED BY A GENEROUS UNCLE.

A FINE COLLECTORS WEAPON AS IS, SUITABLE FOR SPORTER CONVERSION, OR, AN ACTION IDEAL FOR BUILDING YOUR OWN GUN.

PRICED AT ONLY \$39.50. A FEW IN EVEN BETTER CONDITION FOR \$44.50

FOUR LEFT. RARE PERUVIAN MAUSER MODEL OF 1909, IN CAL 7.65

STAMPED WITH THE FAMED MAUSER BANNER, COMPLETE WITH THE CREST OF PERU INTACT ON THE LARGE RING RECEIVER...

BOTH ACTION AND STOCK ARE STAMPED WITH THE MAUSER BANNER.

FOUR LEFT, REDUCED FROM \$49.50 TO \$44.50.

BE AN UNSPEAKABLE... GENUINE THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN 50 SHOT

DRUM MAGAZINES, MADE BY AUTO ORDNANCE AND SO MARKED. IN GOOD

CONDITION AND ONLY FIVE DOLLARS EACH... AS ONLY A FEW ARE

AVAILABLE WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT THE NUMBER TO EACH

PURCHASER TO NOT MORE THAN FIVE DRUMS... BE PREPARED

PROHIBITION MAY STRIKE AGAIN.... THEN THINK OF THE KILLING YOU

COULD MAKE AS THE OFFICIAL SUPPLIER OF TOMMYGUN CLIPS TO YOUR

LOCAL MAFIA...

ASTRA

CADIX

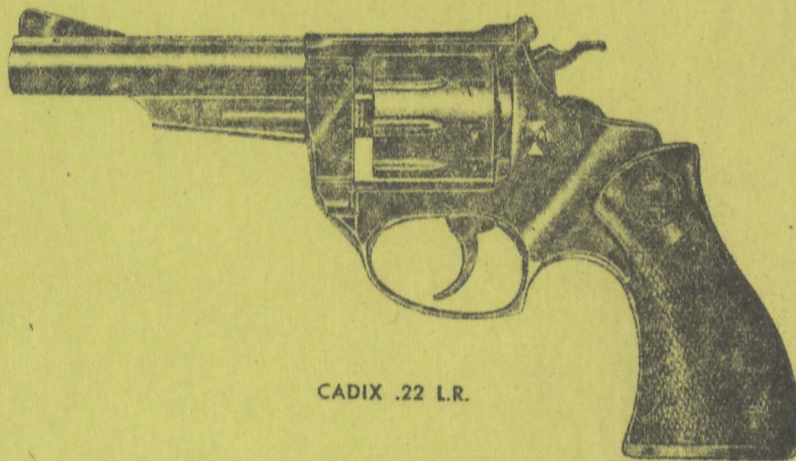
REVOLVERS

49:50

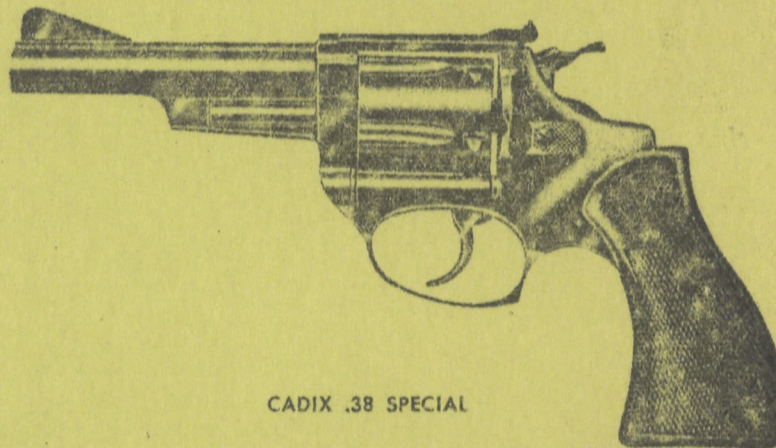
Cadix revolvers in calibers .38 special and .22 L.R. with 4" or 6" barrels have serrated front sights and rear sights adjustable for windage and elevation. Grips are one piece, checkered unbreakable plastic. They are machined steel throughout and finished in deep blue.

The Cadix .38 special or .22 L.R. with a 2 inch barrel has a tapered ramp front sight and a square notch rear sight. The compact grips are of checkered walnut. This model is ideal for law enforcement and home defense.

- 9 shots in .22 L.R. Caliber
- 5 shots in .38 Special Caliber
- Swing out cylinder
- Shrouded ejector rod
- Highest quality throughout



CADIX .22 L.R.



CADIX .38 SPECIAL

Lever Arms Service

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